WE PROTEST TO THE POWERS

AGAINST OPPRESSION OF THE JEWS IN ROUMANIA.

Note Sent by Secretary Hay to England, Germany, France, Russia, Austria and Turkey-Question of Undestrable Immigration to America Involved.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- "In the name of humanity," and for serious reasons which are stated in no uncertain language, the United States Government have entered an emphatic protest against the treatment of the Jews in Roumania. The Government's warrant for this action is found in the fact that through oppression and indirect cruelties, thousands of Jewish people of that country are being driven to seek refuge in America, where, owing to their poverty and restricted ability to make livings, they have become what is regarded as a serious menace. The protest is embodied in an identical note signed by John Hay, Secretary of State, and addressed to the United States Ambassadors at London, Paris, Berlin, St. Petersburg, Rome and Vienna and the United States Minister at Constantinople.

These diplomatic officers are accredited to Governments which were signatories to the Berlin treaty of 1878, providing for the creation of the Balkan States and declaring, among other things, that there should be no discrimination against any person residing in Roumania on account of religious belief. This Government was not a party to that treaty; but having failed to persuade Roumania to remedy the evils which have forced so many Jews to emigrate thence to the United States, it felt obliged to appeal to the Powers named to compel an observance of the religious exemption articles of the convention

The note is dated Aug. 11, and was mailed at that time to the diplomatic officers specifled. Courtesy demanded that it should not be made public until ample opportunity had been given for its presentation to the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the nations signatory to the treaty. The text of the note is as follows:

DUPARTMENT OF STATE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 11, 1902.

Sin: In the course of an instruction recently sent to the Minister accredited to the Government of Roumania in regard to the bases of a negotiation begun with that Gov-erument looking to a convention of naturalization between the United States and Roumania, certain considerations were set forth for the Minister's guidance concerning the character of the emigration from that country, the causes which constrain it, and the consequences so far as they adversely affect the United States.

It has seemed to the President appropriate that these considerations, relating as they do to the obligations entered into by the signatories of the treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878, should be brought to the attention of the Governments concerned and com-mended to their consideration, in the hope that, if they are so fortunate as to meet the approval of the several Powers, such measures as to them may seem wise may be taken to persuade the Government of Roumania to reconsider the subject of the grievances

The United States welcomes now, as it has welcomed from the foundation of ment, the voluntary immigration of all aliens coming hither under conditions fitting them to become merged in the body politic of this land. Our laws provide the means for them to become incorporated indistinguish ably in the mass of citizens and prescribe their absolute equality with the native born, guaranteeing to them equal civil rights at home and equal protection abroad. The conditions are few, looking to their coming as free agents, so circumstanced physically and morally as to supply the healthful and intelligent material of free citizenhood. The pauper, the criminal, the contaglously or incurably diseased are excluded from the benefits of immigration only when they are likely to become a source of danger or a burden upon the community. The volun-tary character of their coming is essential, bence we shut out all immigration assisted or constrained by foreign agencies.

The purpose of our generous treatment of the alien immigrant is to benefit us and him son alike -not to afford to another State a field upon which to east its own objectionable elements. The allen, coming hither volun-tarily and prepared to take upon himself tive obligations of citizenship, retains there-

full enjoyment of which it is incumient upon his adoptive State to protect him.

The foregoing con-iderations, whilst pertinent to the examination of the purpose and stope of a naturalization treaty, have a larger aim. It belooves the State to scrutinize noist lealously the character of the immigration from a foreign land, and, if it be chosen on the causes which render it so. Should those causes originate in the act of another soverign State to the detriment of its neighbors, it is the prerogative of an injured State to point out the evil and to make remonstrance for with nations, as with individuals, the social law holds good that the right of each is bounded by the right of the heighbor.

The condition of a large class of the inhabitants of Roumania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United

The condition of a large class of the libbabitants of Robmania has for many years been a source of grave concern to the United States. I refer to the Robmanian dews, numbering some 400,000 Long ago, while the Darubian principalities labored under oppressive conditions, which only war and a general action of the European Powers sufficed to end, the persecution of the indigenous Jews under Turkish rule called forth in 1872 the strong remonstrances of the United States.

The treaty of Berlin was hailed as a cure for the wrong, in view of the express provisions of its forty-fourth article, prescribing that "in Roumania the difference of religious creeds and confessions shall not be arrayed against any one person as a ground for exclusion or incapacity in matters relating to the enjoyment of civil and political rights, admission to public employments, functions and honors, or the exercise of the various professions and industries in any locality whatsoever," and stipulating freedom in the exercise of all forms of worship to Roumanian dependants and foreigners alike, as well as guaranteeing that all foreigners in Roumania shall be treated, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

With a lapse of time these just prescriptions

Roumania shall be treated, without distinction of creed, on a footing of perfect equality.

With a lapse of time these just prescriptions have been rendered nugatory in great part, as regards the native Jews, by the legislation and municipal regulations of Roumania, starting from the arbitrary and controvertible premise that the native Jews of Roumania, domiciled there for centuries, are "aliens not subject to foreign protection," the ability of the Jew to earn even the scanty means of existence that suffice for a frugal race has been constricted by degrees, until nearly every opportunity to win a livelihood is denied, and until the helpless poverty of the Jew has constrained an exodus of such proportions as to cause general concern.

The political disabilities of the Jews in Roumania, their exclusion from the public service and the learned professions, the limitations of their civil rights, and the imposition upon them of exceptional taxes, involving, as they do, wrongs repugnant to the moral sense of liberal modern peoples, are not so directly in point for my present purpose as the public acts which attack the inherent right of man as a breadwinner in the ways of agriculture and trade. The Jews are prohibited from owning land, or even from cultivating it as common laborers. They are debarred from residing in the rural districts. Many branches of petty trade and manual production are closed to them in the overcrowded cities, where they are forced to dwell and engage, against fearful odds, in the desperate struggle for existence. Even as ordinary artisans or hired laborers they may only find employment in the proportion of one "unprotected alien" to two "Roumanians" under any one employer.

In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Roumania

to two "Roumanians" under any one employer.

In short, by the cumulative effect of successive restrictions, the Jews of Roumania have become reduced to a state of wretched misery. Shut out from nearly every avenue of self-support which is open to the poor of other lands, and ground down by poverty, as the natural result of their discriminatory treatment, they are rendered incapable of lifting themselves from the enforced degradation they endure. Even were the fields of education, of civil employment, and of commerce open to them as to "Roumanian citizens," their penury would prevent their rising by individual effort.

Human beings so circumstanced have virtually no alternatives but submissive suffering or flight to some land less unfavor-

able to them. Removal under such conditions is not and cannot be the healthy, intelligent emigration of a free and self-reliant being. It must be, in most cases, the mere transplantation of an artificially produced diseased growth to a new place. Granting that, in better and more healthful surroundings, the morbid conditions will eventually change for good, such emigration is necessarily for a time a burden to the community upon which the fugitives may be cast. Self-reliance and the knowledge and ability that evolve the power of self-support must be developed, and, at the same time, avenues of employment must be opened in quarters where competition is already keen and opportunities scarce.

tunities scarce.

The teachings of history and the experience of our own nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our class of immigrants is more welcome to our

The teachings of history and the experience of our own nation show that the Jews possess in a high degree the mental and moral qualifications of conscientious citizenhood. No class of immigrants is more welcome to our shores when coming equipped in mind and body for entrance upon the struggle for give the best service of heart and brain to the land they adopt of their own free will. But when they come as outcasts made doubly paupers by physical and moral oppression in their native land, and thrown upon the long-suffering generosity of a more favored community, their migration lacks the essential conditions which make alien immigration either acceptable or beneficial. So well is this appreciated on the Confinent that, even in the countries where anti-semitism has no foothold, it is difficult for these fleeing Jews to obtain any lodgement. America is their only goal.

The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands. But its sympathy with them in nowise impairs its just liberty and right to weigh the acts of the oppressor in the light of their effects upon this country and to judge accordingly.

Putting together the facts now painfully brought home to this Government during the past few years that many of the inhabitants of Roumania are being forced, by artificially adverse discriminations, to quit their native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them that they come hither native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them that they come hither native country; that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them that they come hither native country that the hospitable asylum offered by this country is almost the only refuge left to them that they come hither and for a long time—the right of remonstrates against the accidence of the Roumanian Government is clearly established in favor of this Government when the hold of the results of the remaining the p

THE ARMY MANGUVRES. Only Three States Have Consented to Send

National Guardsmen to Participate. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- The War Departnent is meeting with very little success in its efforts to induce National Guard organizations to participate in the military mandu-

vres of the Regular army at Fort Riley,
Kan., this month and next.
To-day acting Adjutant-General Carter
received a telegram from Major-Gen,
Bates, whose headquarters are at Omaha,
saying that the promise of the State of
Nebraska to send a brigade of militiamen raska to send a brigade of militiamen ort Riley had been withdrawn. So far only definite acceptances have come Colorado and Arkansas .Kansas will send a brigade.

New Postmaster at White Plains.

issued to-day:

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The President to-day appointed James H. Moran post-master at White Plains, N. Y., and William W. Morgan at Slatington, Pa.

Army and Navy Orders. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17 .- These army orders were ments of Boliver and Magdalena.

seventh Cavalry, Troop C.

Le Army Retiring Board at St. Louis has been olved and a new board appointed with the owing detail; Col. Louis H. Rucker, Eighth airy, Lieut.-Col. Charles Morton, Fighth Cavalry, it. Col. Abiel L. Smith, Depuy Commissaryeral; Major Harry O. Perley, Surgeon, Capt. icls A. Winter, Assistant Surgeon, and First J. Osman Latrobe, Jr., Eighth Cavalry, recorder, sp. Harry Freeland, Third Infantry, to Jefferharracks for examination.

pt. Henry S. Shaw, Assistant Surgeon, from Philippines to San Francisco for orders.

pt. George W. Kirkman, Twenty-fifth Infantry, in his regiment. Capt. George W. Kirkman, Twenty-nita intensity, o join his regiment.
Leaves of absence granted: Col. Justus M. Arown. Assistant Surgeon-General for three months: Capt. Charles J. Symmonds, Twelfth Cavalry, for four months: Capt. William M. Swaine, first Infantry, extended one month; Capt. Hanson F. Eig. Twenty sixth Infantry, for six days: Pirst Lieut. Julian A. Benjamin, Third Cavalry, for three months; Capt. George W. Kirkman, Twenty-basatry, for two months.

RUMOR BOOSTS A GOULD STOCK. Bonds Expected to Replace Cotton Belt

Preferred, but No Plan Agreed on Yet. Coincident with an uncommonly lively Stock Exchange movement in the stock of the St. Louis and Southwestern Railroad yesterday, a rumor was circulated that President Edwin Gould and his associates had formulated a plan of financial readjustment. The story was that the \$20,000,000

has reduced freight rates from New York to East St. Louis to such an extent that competing lines are threatening to begin a retaliatory rate war. The Mallory cuts are said to be of benefit to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. Other Western railroads are reported to be revising their all-rail charges between the Gulf and Missouri River points.

P. R. R. to Move Freight Faster. Orders have been issued by the operating department of the Pennsylvania Railroad to have freight trains moved more rapidly. Although large sums of money have been spent in improving the roadbed and getting better motive power, the movement of freight traffic on the road is now said to be as slow as at any time in the past ten years.

High Prices for Herford Cattle.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 17.—High prices reigned at the Herford cattle sale at the Union Stock Yards to-day. Ed S. Hawkins of Earl Park, Ind., who paid \$10,000 kins of Earl Park, Ind., who paid \$10,000 for the bull Crusader yesterday, bought Dolly II. to-day at \$7,000; Dolly IV., \$1,500; Coscuc, \$3,000; the Belle of Maplewood II., \$150. Among the other high sales were the bull Dale Wilton, to James R. Henry of Gosport, at \$2,000; the imported cow Phebe, to C. E. Amsden & Son of Shelbyville, at \$3,000, and the cow Lady Dewdrop II. and her calf Premier II., to G. H. Hoxie of Chicago, at \$1,100.

BATTLESHIP WISCONSIN SAILS.

COMMAND AT PANAMA.

Commander McLean's Course on the Isthmus Approved in Washington-Instructions Sent Giving Him the Freest Rein in Handling the Situation There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-The battleship Wisconsin sailed this morning from San Francisco for Panama, where Rear Admiral Silas Casey, whose flagship she is, will assume charge of the United States forces in Isthmian waters and ashore.

concerned have resulted in a determination to give Commander McLean, the senior American officer on the Isthmus, the freest rein in handling the situation there. His course in carrying through a train between Colon and Panama without regard to the efforts of Colombian Government soldiers to stop it is approved here, but the officers do not regard the incident as one calling for any notice on their part Confidence in the good sense and ability of Commander McLean is apparently felt by both the State and Navy departments, and there is a feeling that he can look out for American interests better if not hampered by instructions from Wash

Instructions in cipher were telegraphed to Commander McLean by Secretary of the Navy Moody this afternoon. They were the line with the agreement to give him the widest discretion. His action in taking through a railway train from Colon to Panama was approved and he was told Panama was approved and he was told that the Government intended to insist on the maintenance of free transit and the protection of American canal interests. The instructions were intended to leave no doubt in Commander McLean's mind that he would be backed up by the Navy De-partment in his actions to those ends.

WISCONSIN WAS IN COLLISION Struck the Troop Ship Meade Leaving San Francisco-Neither Much Hurt.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 17.-Capt. Reiter of the battleship Wisconsin is a hustler When he received rush orders to come to San Francisco he plunged through the smoke from forest fires which has settled over the sound, speeded his vessel to this city, entered the harbor through a thick fog without a pilot, and in twenty-four hours was ready to go to Panama. As The Wisconsin started this morning she fell short of the circle she was supposed to short of the circle she was supposed to make in turning from her anchorage and fouled the troop ship Meade. For a moment it looked as if the big fighter was going to put her bows through the army vessel. The warship's engines were backing almost as soon as the collision occurred, and it did not take long to clear the Meade. The only damage sustained by the Meade is a crack in one plate aft, above the Meade is a crack in one plate aft, above the water line and a dent in another. The Wisconsin went directly to sea.

MARINES LANDED AT COLON. Will Act as Guards on the Trains Across the Isthmus.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun Colon, Colombia, Sept. 17.-A detach ment of forty marines from the United States cruiser Cincinnati was landed here this morning. The force was divided into small bodies, who will act as guards on the trains to and from Panama. The authorities have protested to the American Consul against the landing of the marines.

One thousand Government reenforce ments have arrived here on the steamer La Plata from Savanilla and 2,800 more are expected to-morrow. The Department of Cauca will send 3,000 men here. Peace has been declared in the Depart

Ola W. Bell, recently promoted, assigned THE VENEZUELA REBELLION. Two Reports From Commander Rodgers

Tell of the Situation up to Sept. S. WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.-Two reports received at the Navy Department to-day from Commander John A. Rodgers of the United States gunboat Marietta at La Guayra tell of political conditions in Vene-

zuela up to Sept. 8. "So far as I can ascertain," Commander Rodgers says, in one report, "the condition of affairs in Venezuela is practically the same as when I first arrived here-that a decisive battle may occur at any time. Practically no change is reported in the strength of either side, and the trouble may be prolonged indefinitely or it may terminate in a few days."

In the other report Commander Rodgers says: "In case the revolutionists enter the term of a Guayra Lapprephend that

the town (La Guayra) I apprehend that the Government forces may attempt to bombard them out, if the forts are not captured first, as it is reported that the forts to a certain extent command the town. The Venezuelan gunboat here may also open fire to repel the attack. At the present time there is a **r**evolutionary force in the hills between La Guayra and Caracas, the strength of which is variously estimated from 500 to 2,000 men, but the general opinion is that they will not make a rious attack until the main body achieves a victory.

TWO YOUNG WOMEN DROWNED. Boating Aceldent Outside the Harbor of Port Hope, Canada.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Miss Annie Hadden, daughter of Capt. James Hadden, and Miss Annie Trawin, daughter of Henry Trawin, both prominent residents of Port Hope, Canada, lost their lives while boating outside the harbor on Monday night. There were four young ladies in the boat at the time of the accident—the Misses Hedden, Miss Florence Embleton and Miss Trawin. They were apparently trying to make a landing at the steps of the east pier. All were standing upright in the boat, holding on to the edge of the pier when the boat shoved out and all four fell into the water. John Fox, a young man who was close by, managed to rescue two of the party, but before he could get the other two out of the water they were beyond medical aid.

WEBER & FIELDS TO BUILD. Talking of It, at Any Rate-Collier May

Have Their Present House. Everybody on the Rialto last night seemed to have information that Weber & Fields are to build a new theatre. At the theatre all that could be learned was that negotiations were pending, but that no contracts

had been signed.
When Willie Collier signed with Weber & Fields it was agreed that they would provide a playhouse for him. Weber & Fields have outgrown their present quarters and as they live up to Fire Commissioner Stur-gis's orders against allowing persons to stand, the receipts of the house have been decreased.
It is thought that Weber & Fields will

occupy the new theatre, if one is erected and Collier will have the Broadway Music

SUICIDE IN A VACANT LOT. Body of an Unidentified Man Found Back of Durland's.

A man about 50 years old, wearing good clothing of dark material, was found unconscious in a lot back of Durland's Riding Academy, in West Sixty-seventh street, last night. There was an empty carbolic acid bottle beside him. He died in Rooseveit Hospital.

There was nothing that would identify him. The name of a Hudson street druggist was on the bottle, but the druggist said he didn't know the suicide.

NEW-MINED COAL COMING. Shipment of 50 Cars From the O. & W Collieries.

REAR ADMIRAL CASEY TO TAKE

It was learned yesterday from the repreentatives of the New York, Ontario and Western Railroad that a shipment of fifty cars of coal recently taken from the company's mines had arrived. This coal is of grate, stove and chestnut sizes. It was shipped here, it was said, from Cornwallon-the-Hudson and was the first regular shipment of newly mined coal from these mines since the strike began. A representative of the company also said yester-

Conferences between the officers chiefly

sentative of the company also said yesterday that the Price-Pancoast colliery had been opened by the company yesterday morning with a force of 150 men, one-fourth of the regular number. Collieries had been started also by the other companies.

"Undoubtedly," he said, "the quantity of mined coal is increasing and the price should soon go down. The strike is breaking up and will wear itself out unless Mitchell decides to save the union in the meantime by declaring the strike off."

"If the strike is declared off," said a dealer yesterday, "anthracite will soon reach something like its normal price. If it simply fizzles out, it will be a long time before anthracite gets down to normal price."

There was a further drop in the price of There was a further drop in the price of the small steam sizes of coal yesterday on account of the increasing quantity of those sizes which are arriving in market.

COAL OUTPUT YESTERDAY.

Report That 27,650 Tons of Anthracite Was Mined.

WILES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 17 .- With the even new collieries started this week there are now in operation twenty-eight collieries and twenty-nine washeries in the anthracite region and the estimated production of these to-day was 27,650 tons. Preparations for resuming work at other mines are being hurried, and the operators report more men at work. The estimated

| output to-day was: |
|---|
| Ton |
| Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company 7,56 |
| New York, Ontario and Western Company, 4.0 |
| Erie Railroad Company |
| Delaware and Hudson Company3.00 |
| Lenigh Coal and Navigation Company1.80 |
| Lehigh Valley Coal Company |
| Philadelphia and Reading Company |
| Smith & My rs Company 90 |
| Temple Coal and Iron Company 66 |
| Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company 5 |
| North American Coal Company |
| Susquehanna Coal Company |
| Warning Dane |
| Warnke Bros 50 |
| People's Coal Company 4. |
| Beddail Bros 30 |
| St. Clair Coal Company |
| Pardee & Co 1 |
| Sterling Coal Company 13 |
| Total Control of the |

Riotous Coal Strikers Arrested.

HATLETON, Pa., Sept. 17 .- The Coal and ron police arrested twenty strikers who were implicated in the Hopeville riot of Monday night when a non-union workman's house was wrecked. District Board man's house was wrecked. District Board Member Dettery was among the number. All with the exception of the latter were placed under \$600 bail. Dettery's case will be heard to-morrow. Sheriff Jacobs feared that an attempt would be made to rescue the prisoners and a force of city policemen was drawn about the Alderman's office and frustrated the strikers' designs.

Carpenters Send \$10,000 to Miners. ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—The delegates the twelfth biennial convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, in session here, appro-priated to-day \$10,000 to the striking coal miners in the anthracite coal fields, and the money will be sent to D. M. Wilson, secre-tary and treasurer of the United Mine Workers' union at Indianapolis to-morrow.

Strike at League Island Navy Yard. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 17.-Members of the Granite Cutters' Union at work on the new building being erected at League Island Navy Yard struck to-day owing to the use of stone said to come from the Mount Airy quarries of North Carolina. They say that the quarries are on the un-fair list and that they will not handle the

MARINE INTELLIGENCE,

MINIATURE ALMANAC-THIS DAY Sun rises..., 5:43 | Sun sets...6:05 | Moon rises...6:32 HIGH WATER—THIS DAY. Sandy Hook, 7:37 | Gov. I'd., 8:09 | Hell Gate... 10:02

Arrived—Wednesday, Sept. 17.
U. S. collier Sterling, Norfolk, Sept. 16.
Ss Stella, Batoum, Aug. 6.
Ss Toronto, Hull, Aug. 27.
Ss Rocklight, London, Aug. 27.
Ss Schwarzenfels, Cape Town, Aug. 21.
Ss Merchant Prince, Buenos Ayres, Aug. 13.
Ss Altal, Savanilla, Sept. 2.
Ss Valencia, Cape Hayti, Aug. 28.
Ss Atlas, Port Arthur, Tex., Sept. 8.
Ss El Valle, Galveston, Sept. 11.
Ss Hamilton, Norfolk, Sept. 16.
Ss Benelactor, Philadelphia, Sept. 16.
Ss North Star, Portland, Sept. 16.
Ss H. M. Whitney, Boston, Sept. 16. Arrived-WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 17.

ARRIVED OUT. Ss Statendam, from New York, at Rotterdam. Ss Trave, from New York, at Naples.

SAILED FROM FOREIGN PORTS.

Ss Majestic, from Liverpool, for New York, Sail To-day. Mails Close.

| La Lorraine, Havre. | 7 00 A M | 10 00 A 1 |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------|
| Fuerst Blamarck, Ham- | 6 30 A M | 10 00 A A |
| Grosser Kurf'rst, Bremen | 0 | 11 00 A N |
| Monterey, Havana | 8 00 A M | 11 00 A B |
| Clenfuegos, Guantanamo. | 12 00 M | 3 00 P A |
| El Rio, Galveston | | 3 00 P A |
| Hamilton, Norfolk | | 3 00 P A |
| | Access to the second | 2001. 2 |
| Sail To- | morrow. | |
| Cymric, Liverpool | 410.040.128 | 12 00 M |
| Rosalind, Halifax | 7 00 A M | 10 00 A M |
| Rosaltnd, Halifax Niagara, Tampico | 12 00 M | 3 00 P A |
| Alamo, Mobile | | 3 00 P M |
| Rio Grande, Brunswick | | 3 00 P M |
| Seminole, Charleston | | 3 00 P M |
| Jamestown, Norfolk | 2 E E E E E E E E E | 3 00 P A |
| Sall Saturda | y. Sept. 20. | |
| Umbria, Liverpool | 12 30 P M | 4 00 P M |
| Kroonland, Antwerp | 8 00 A M | 10 00 A A |
| Columbia, Glasgow | 9 30 A M | 12 00 M |
| Minnetonka, London | 70 (TO) | 7 00 A N |
| Ryndam, Rotterdam | 7 30 A M | 10 00 A A |
| | | |
| Lancastrian, Liverpool | ********* | |
| Toronto, Hull | 10 00 A M | 1 00 P M |
| Morro Castle, Havana | 9 00 A M | |
| Pathfinder, Porto Rico | 6 30 A M | 12 00 M |
| Hevellus, Brazil | | 9 00 A N |
| Prins Willem V., Hayti | 10 00 A M | 1 00 P M |
| Valencia, Port au Prince. | 9 30 A M | 12 00 M |
| Olinda, Matanzas | 12 30 P M | 3 00 P A |
| Caracas, San Juan | 9 00 A M | 12 00 M |
| Catania, Brazil | 8 30 A M | 11 00 A M |
| Alta', Jamaica | 9 30 A M | 12 00 M |
| Nueces, Galveston | ******** | 3 00 P M |
| Louisiana, New Orleans | | 3 00 P M |
| El Valle, Galveston | ******** | 3 00 P M |
| Jefferson, Norfolk | ******* | 3 00 P |
| | | |

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

| City of Savannah Savannah Sept. 15 Manltou London Sept. 13 El Dorado New Orleans Sept. 13 El Sud Galveston Sept. 13 Due To-morrow. Lucania Liverpool Sept. 11 Columbia Hamburg A Sept. 11 Colorado Hull Sept. 12 Havana Vera Cruz Sept. 5 Tonawanda Manchester Sept. 5 Pawnee Gibraltar Sept. 5 Sablue Galveston Sept. 13 Desterro Para Sept. 13 Desterro Para Sept. 13 La Touraine Havre Sept. 13 La Touraine Havre Sept. 16 Ron Juan Sept. 16 Soan Juan Sept. 16 Coamo San Juan Sept. 16 Coamo San Juan Sept. 16 Mongibelio Gibraltar Sept. 16 Mongibelio Gibraltar Sept. 16 | |
|--|---|
| Lucania | - |
| Columbia Hamburg A Sept. 11 Colorado Hull Sept. 21 Havana Vera Cruz Sept. 11 Tonawanda Manchester Sept. 12 Pawnee Gibraltar Sept. 13 Desterro Para Sept. 13 Desterro Para Sept. 13 St. Paul Southampton Sept. 13 La Touraine Havre Sept. 13 Canadian Liverpool Sept. 10 Rio Negro Havre Sept. 16 San Juan Sept. 15 Coamo San Juan Sept. 16 Due Sunday Sept. 21 Rotterdam Rept. 12 Rotterdam Sept. 10 | ۱ |
| St. Paul Southampton Sept. 13 La Touraine Havre Sept. 13 Canadian Liverpool Sept. 10 Rio Negro Havre Sept. 6 San Juan Sept. 16 Coamo San Juan Sept. 16 Due Sunday Sept. 21 Rotterdam Sept. 11 Mongibelio Gibraitar Sept. 10 | |
| La Touraine Havre Sept. 13 Canadian Liverpool Sept. 6 Rio Negro Havre Sept. 6 San Juan Sept. 13 Coamo San Juan Sept. 13 Coamo San Juan Sept. 15 Coamo San Juan Sept. 16 Rotterdam Rotterdam Sept. 11 Mongibelio Gibraltar Sept. 10 | ı |
| Rotterdam | |
| Rotterdam | ١ |
| Calabria. Naples Sept. 5 El Dia Galveston Sept. 10 | |
| Due Monday, Sept. 22. | ١ |
| Zeeland Antwerp Sept. 13 Minnehaha London Sept. 13 Kensington Southampton Sept. 12 Lahn Genoa Sept. 10 Sicilia Naples Sept. 10 Anchoria Glasgow Sept. 11 Georgic Liverpool Sept. 12 | |

SOLDIERS CAME; RIOTERS RAN.

MOVE TO MOB MEN NEAR NORTH MAHANOY CREEK.

Gen. Gobin Also Planning to Protect a Coal Train-Operators Making Steady Gains Every Day-Miners at Work Making High Wages-Case of Persecution.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 17. - Gen. Gobin said this evening that he received information last night that an attempt would be made by strikers this morning to prevent by force the operation of the North Mahanoy colliery. The General sent a troop of cavalry over which dispersed the large crowd that had assembled. The strikers, however, continued to hover in groups about the vicinity, and the Eighth Regiment was sent over on a "practice march." Their presence took away whatever there remained of

belligerent temper on the part of the strikers. A direct attack upon the colliery has been abandoned for the time being, but orders are out that all the approaches to the mine be heavily picketed to-morrow morning for the purpose of intercepting men who are going to work. A large number of the men employed do not attempt to leave the colliery for fear of violence, and these will not be affected by the pickets. In addition to this the cavalry troops will go again to

the scene in the morning. There are fifteen cars loaded with coal at the North Mahanoy colliery, and these, with other loaded cars, will be sent out soon. Gen. Gobin was asked about this and said he had heard that the strikers were threatening to shoot the men who undertook to take the train out.

"I will endeavor, however," said the General "to take care of that proposition." A member of the Mine Workers' Union went to one of the superintendents near Shenandoah to-day and told him that he and thirty-five other men wanted to go to work and would do so if they could be sent to some other place, as they feared for the safety of their families and themselves if they worked where they were known. Provision will be made to send them to some other part of the coal region.

It is believed here to-night that the drift of disaffection among the miners will have set in so strong by the end of the week that there will be no holding the riotous element in check. There is a strong movement on in Lackawanna county to bring such influence to bear upon the Governor as will result in sending troops to this region. All reports to the contrary, notwithstand-

ing, the coal companies are making steady inroads into the ranks of the strikers and the output of newly mined coal is increas ing. Indeed at the pace at which things are now moving it seems inevitable that it is only a question of comparatively short time when some entire mining community will give way, virtually in a body, and that will mean the beginning of a very near end.

That the mine workers are alive to the situation is beyond doubt. A surface indication of their uneasiness is a movement on foot to induce the District Attorney to institute proceedings on the alleged ground that miners' licenses are being issued to men not entitled to them under the law, As a matter of fact, of the miners who have gone to work at least 90 per cent. of them went out on the strike and held out until they were convinced that there was not a chance left of winning.

The temptation to go back to work to men who have families on their hands is very strong. The inducements offered are also very strong. Those who now are in the mines get the very best places there are to work in.

A miner's earnings are dependent upon the character of the "breast" in which he works. As things are now there is a choice of the best breasts in all the mines that are open and those who are working them are making large earnings. Up Scranton way there are instances of men getting as much as \$20 for a day's work, while in several mines earnings of from \$8 to \$10 a day are common. The very poorest men at work earn their \$3 or \$4 per day. Where the miners live in stockades around the mine they are showing what they are capable of doing when relieved of the restrictive output regulations of the Mine Workers' Union. In these cases it often occurs that men will go into the mine in the morning, work eight hours, come out and take a long rest and then get in at night and throw down a number of carloads more. There is no limit on the number of carloads that a miner may put out and the men are taking advantage of it to gather in a fat harvest of

money. The identity of the men engaged in mining is surrounded with as much mystery as though they were engaged in counterfeiting or burglary or some other crime. Their absence from their homes is accounted for in many ways that are satisfactory to sneaking spies, and thus their wives and children escape persecution and risk of bodily in-jury. It is the men engaged in earning an honest living in a word who were the honest living, in a word, who are the criminals in this Gilbertian topsy-turvy situation and those who devote themselves to rioting, dynamiting, and assassination are the worthy citizens.

An instance of the extremes to which the milder forms of persecution is carried is shown in the case of old William Weaver, who was 65 on his last birthday, and who always has been a quiet, law-abiding citi-zen. Last June he was arrested by a conzen. Last dune he was arrested by a con-stable of Forty Fort on the charge of carry-ing concealed weapons. Weaver, in his statement, says that he had no weapons on him and that the constable on the way to Squire Sloan's office threatened to turn him over to a savage mob of strikers that gathered around them and to declare him a "scab" unless he should "come down" with \$2. Weaver only had a dollar, but borrowed another dollar of a friend standing nearby and gave the sum required to the constable. Weaver was fined \$10 by Squire Sloan and committed to the county jail in default of payment. He was sub-sequently released and at once began an action against the constable for extortion, and the constable, O'Boyle by name, was released on bail pending trial which was fixed for the eighth of this month.

released on bail pending trial which was fixed for the eighth of this month.

On that date O'Boyle again arrested Weaver, charging him with disorderly conduct, and he was locked up over Sunday. Forty Fort jail, in which he was imprisoned, being surrounded at night by a howling mob, which threw rocks and clubs at the lockup and loudly threatened Weaver's life. On Monday, the 8th, Weaver was arraigned before a local Justice and committed to jail for ten days in default of payment of the fine imposed. O'Boyle's trial for extortion was scheduled for the 8th, and on the morning of that day the attorney of the coal company for which Weaver worked appeared and got the old man out on bail, so that he could appear against the constable. He was late in getting to the court house, and the proceedings against O'Boyle were quashed.

Day before yesterday O'Boyle again arrested Weaver on a warrant issued last Friday, charging the old man with assault and battery, threatening O'Boyle's life, and what not. Deputy Gedis, representing the Pettebone mine, where Weaver worked, appeared and got his release on \$500 bail. As the deputy and Weaver were on their way to the mine, Weaver was again arrested on a charge of threatening to kill. On this charge the old man was again fur-

On this charge the old man was again held in \$500 bail, which the deputy again furnished, and once more Weaver was released. Once more the deputy and Weaver started Georgic. Liverpool. Sept. 12
Marneaibo. La Guayra. Sept. 7
Pretoria. Bermuda. Sept. 20
Neckar. Bremen. Sept. 12
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the peace. The harassed old man, when again brought before the Justice, refused to plead and the Magistrate held him in another \$500 bail, but refused to accept the same unless accompanied by the pay-ment of a ten-dollar fine, and Weaver was

sent to jail.

Then the deputy himself was arrested on the charge of carrying concealed weapons, although his pistol was part of his equipment as a sworn officer of the law. The Magistrate summarily committed him The Magistrate summarily committed him in default of payment of a \$500 fine and he and old Mr. Weaver went to jail together. Both were released subsequently in \$500 bail by action of Judge Halsey. Mr. Weaver is now temporarily out of jail, but goes in daily fear of his life because he persists in exercising his right to work for a living.

This is not the record of judicial tro-

This is not the record of judicial proeedings in the realms of the Grand Duches of Gerolstein, but a faithful account of doings in the halls of justice of Luzerne county, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in the second year of the twentieth century.

The house of John Falk, near Hazleton, was badly wrecked by a mob last night because John decided yesterday that he would go to work. An executive board member of the United Mine Workers of America, named William Detrey, was arrested among a number of the other rioters. Sixteen of them were held to-day in \$500 bonds each and Detrey's case comes up to-morrow. Before he went away to-day Mr. Samuel

Gompers made the following statement:
"At this time it is impossible to say exactly when the strike will terminate, but after careful inquiry into the situation at the mines, I am convinced that the struggle will end by agreement. The wage earners and the general public are contributing generously to the aid of the miners. It is sential that this aid be extended and conessential that this aid be extended and con-tinued. If the manhood of the miners is to be maintained they must at least have bread for their wives and little ones as well as themselves. The declared attitude of the presidents of the anthracite roads has not apparently changed. Despite this fact I am fully convinced that the strike will end through agreement with improved condition of the miners and the union maintained."

BILL TO END THE STRIKE. Proposed Law to Take Away Charters of the Coal Companies.

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 17 .- The draft of a bill, which the maker believes will bring about the end of the coal strike has been shown President Mitchell of the has been shown President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers, and he and President Gompers of the Federation of Labor spent much time last night in examining its provisions. They were impressed with it and think it will prove constitutional.

The bill is being drawn up by Attorney D. J. McCarthy of Hazleton, a lawyer who has been very a covariance with seal. has had years of experience with coal cor-porations. He believes he can prove that the companies have forfeited their charters by violating the provisions of Article XVI., section 3, of the Constitution of Penn-

sylvania.

This regulates the rights and powers of corporations. On this ground the bill provides that the State shall have power o assume control of the mines and that to assume control of the mines and that the Governor shall appoint a receiver to take charge of and run them while the adjustment of the strike is in progress.

Attorney McCarthy, while much encouraged by the conference he had with Mitchell and Gompers, will not define in what manner the violation has occurred because the bill is not yet complete. He will have it examined by other lawyers and then intends to submit it to Gov. Stone. to submit it to Gov. Stone

No One to Act as Tax Receiver.

CENTRALIA, Pa., Sept. 17. - Up to the present time this borough has not been able to secure a tax receiver. The County Com-missioners have the tax duplicate ready, but there is no one to take it up, because the mine workers have no money to spare at present other than to pay for food.

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UP-STATE MILITIA CALLED OUT

TO PROTECT OPERATION OF THE HUDSON VALLEY TROLLEY.

Sandy Hill's Annulling of the Company's Charter to Be Brought Into Court -South Glens Falls Brings Suit to Annul the Charter in That Village.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 17 .- Sheriff Gill of this county has ordered out Company K of the Second Regiment to protect the operation of the Hudson Valley Railway at this point. The company left the armory at about 3 o'clock this afternoon and marched to the Queensbury power station, where they went into camp. The company's building has been provisioned and equipped for the lodging of the strike breakers, a number of whom are already on the ground. No attempt has been made as yet to run cars on the northern twenty miles of the line, including Sandy Hill, Glens Falls, Lake George and Caldwell. To-day a car, which was being operated by officials and deputy sheriffs, was thrown from the track on Fort Edward Hill. The cause is unknown A car was ordered to the scene to drag it back. In the meanwhile a bonfire was started back of the buildings, an alarm was rung in and the fire department laki several lines of hose across the rails, preventing the second car from reaching the derailed car, which still lays there. way at this point. The company left the derailed car, which still lays there.

President Yarter of Sandy Hill announced

to-day that the operation of cars in his village will be prevented by injunction, and in this way the recent annulling of the company's franchise by the village board will be brought into court.

The South Glens Falls trustees have brought a suit in court, to have the franchise to the court of the court of the court.

brought a suit in equity to have the fran-chise in that village annulled, not on grounds connected with the strike, but that it had lapsed by its provisions before the con-struction of the road and had been formally surrendered early in 1901. A non-union motorman was arrested in Greenwich by a constable, despite attempts

of the deputies to prevent it, on a charge of using obscene language. He was arraigned before a local justice, who fined him \$10, which was paid by the company.

An hourly schedule has been maintained to-day between Stillwater, Waterford and Scattoga and the conjugation is expressed. Saratoga, and the opinion is expressed there that the strike, so far as that portion

of the road is concerned, is practically broken. While bringing a party of strike breakers from the train to the power station, a crowd of nearly 1,000 sympathizers gathered, and of nearly 1,000 sympathizers gathered, and they hooted and jeered and threw bricks, stones and clods of earth. One of the non-union men was hit by a brick in the head and badly wounded. Sheriff Gill has collapsed from a severe attack of heart disease and has been taken to the hospital.

In Waterford this afternoon, when a car in charge of non-union men appeared in that village, a large crowd collected on the

that village, a large crowd collected on the street and strike sympathizers began throwing stones. The motorman was struck by a missile and knocked from his car. The deputy sheriffs charged the mob and they controval.

Superintendent John Mahoney of the railroad was arrested this afternoon on complaint of the strikers, charged with employing inexperienced motormen on the cars. He was held in \$200 bail to await the October Saratoga county Grand Jury. Andrew Keefe, a shirt ironer, was arrested in Glens Falls to-night on a charge of start-

ing a riot. He was arraigned, waived examination and gave bail for the Grand-Jury. Several other warrants are out and as yet unserved.